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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A. 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT 1234 Tons Register, J. R. LUCKES, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. BURSTALL & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. SHAPCOTT, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding. For terms apply to Captain SHAPCOTT, on board or to, COUPLAND & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw steamer CORINGA, for Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast) on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE BOMBAY STEAM N. Co.'s Steamer "PIONEER," Captain MASON, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 10th May next.

For Freight and Cabin passage and further particulars apply at the Co.'s Office, Medow Street to L. C. DE MENEZES. Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Co.'s Office, 29th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching a Steamer to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. DE MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer BILLY, for Kurrachee, on TUESDAY the 6th May, at 5 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

29th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 29th April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 1 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 29th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WELLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY the 2nd instant, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, will not be answera ble for any debts the crew of my Vessel may contr act during my stay in this port.

HENRY FULLER, Master, Barque *Countess of Yarborough.*

Bombay, 6th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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Apply to Mr. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

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The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 29th April at noon.

By order of the Directors, L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, 16th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT SLIP with all its appurtenances as it lies at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Store Room, at Colaba.

A pair of Marine Engines of 24 Horse power, with spare gear, well adapted for steamers in the Surat Line, lying as above

For particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, Fort.

L. C. DEMENEZES, Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for a Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle which will take place on FRIDAY the 2nd May, under the Patronage of SORABJEE JAMSETJEE Esq., For Particulars see future Bills and Advertisments.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

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AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,

3, Forbes Street.

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FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians :—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Auditor of Public Works Accounts—one 1st Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper and one 2nd Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper, on salaries of Rupees 150 and Rupees 100 respectively.

Apply to the undersigned.

W. R. DICKINSON, Lieut. Col., Auditor of P. W. Accounts.

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A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office.*

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A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FOR one or two months, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Grant Buildings. Apply to "A. F. H." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. RUSTOM JEE MERWANJEE NAREALWALLA, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON. Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN, from the 1st proximo, well ventilated and situated in Bora Bazaar Street. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS. 29, Apollo Street.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN APOLLO STREET, suitable for th Office of a Barrister or a Merchant. Apply to "H. C.," at this Office.

TO BE LET.

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TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street lately vacated by Messrs. HERBERT & Co. Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and one Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DORABJEE & BERAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

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3 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one large and airy Bungalow in Grant Road.

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SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon.*

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	.....	14 p. pair,
,,	French Calf do.	.....	13 ,, ,,
,, or Lace	Brown Leather do.	.....	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	.....	9 ,, ,,

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WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule	...	35
	,, Pts. ,, ,,		18
	No. 2 ..... Blue	,,	30
	,, Pts. ,, ,,		16
	No. 3 ..... Yello	,,	26
Claret	,, Pts. ,, ,,		14
	No. 4 ..... Green	,,	22
	,, Pts. ,, ,,		12
	Medoc ..... Red	,,	17
	,, Pts. ,, ,,		9
	Brand Cutler & Co.	,,	38
Champagne	,, per 2 dozen Pts.	.....	40
	Brand C. & Co.	,,	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	36
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	.....	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	.....	36
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	.....	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	32
Hock	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	.....	36
	Braunberger	,,	35
	Rudesheimer	,,	27
	Hockheimer	,,	20
	Black Seal	,,	28
	,, ,, Pts.	.....	14
Port	Red Seal	,,	22
	,, ,, Pts.	.....	12
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal	...	32
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	30
	Pale ..... Brown	,, ,,	25
Sherry	Light Golden ..... Green	,, ,,	20
	Pale ..... Yellow	,, ,,	22
	Pale ..... White	,, ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale. (Black Capsule)			32
	,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucol Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts	.....	21
	White ..... ,, Bottles	...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts	.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			30
,, ,, ...			15
Cherry Brandy			30
,, ...			15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarres*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Benzal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

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FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30	p. doz. quarts.
Cliquot	35	,,
CLARET.		
St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	,,
St. Julien do.	20	,,
Leoville do.	22	,,
Fine Claret Augt. Metler and Co.	16	,,
RHENISH WINES.		

		p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	,, 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Rudesheimer 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	28	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer bottled by Blythe Brothers.

AUSHBRNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

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ROBINSON & Co.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

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TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices, their approved qualities. Brandies, Sungumdy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

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Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	..... Good Dinner Wines ...	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.	.....	,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul ..... Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul ..... Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morisset ..... Quarts	,,	,, 35
Do.	do. ..... Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Deinhar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine ...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 18
CRABBE & Co. do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 39
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 35		,,	,,
do. ..... Jullies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 29
Gin—Old Tom ..... Booth, London		,,	,,
Do. ..... Hollands in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

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ALSO

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and Those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz :—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Chinolline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barége Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnouses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarintan Dresses.
Mohair, Barége and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glace Silks.
Black Barege, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zanva Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and pomptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 16.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Teat Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons interested in Machinery for separating A. Cotton from the Seed, are invited to inspect the Patent Improved Machinery for that purpose, by Platt Brothers & Co., to be seen at the office of the undersigned, who is prepared to receive orders for the same.

R. NEWTON, Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

16, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY the 29th inst., for supplying, during the ensuing year, small Stores for the use of these Works. List of articles may be obtained at this office from the Storekeeper, between 10 A. M. to 4 P. M (Sunday excepted) daily.

J. KING, Chief Resident Engineer Bombay Water Works. Freelands, B. W. W.'s Office, 25th April 1862.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT POONA.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN received by HENRY P CASSIDY.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Popular Juvenile Books lately received.

RUTH AND HER FRIENDS : A Story for Girls. Third Edition, with a Frontispiece. Rs. 3-4.

"We wish all the girls in the land the opportunity of reading it."—*Nonconformist.*

OUR YEAR. Prose and Poetry. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' With Illustrations. Rs. 3-4.

"Just the book we should like to see in the hands of every child."—*English Churchman.*

PAUL DUNCAN'S "LITTLE BY LITTLE." Rs. 2-12.

"Paul Duncan is a brave-hearted, honest, noble lad who does his business on great waters, and, 'little by little,' raises himself a sailor lad to be a thriving, and good man. Paul is a fine fellow, and disdains to say anything at variance with the truth."—*Athenæum.*

DISTANT HOMES ; OR THE GRAHAM FAMILY IN NEW ZEALAND. By Mrs. J. E. AYLMER.

"The adventures in colonial life furnish the subjects which Mrs. Aylmer, with much good taste and knowledge of juvenile mind, dresses up into a series of entertaining pictures."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA. Forbes Street.

SELLING OFF.

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to BURJORJEE DORABJEE Patell, opposite the Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND.

A FRESH supply of Best Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boque, Feather Fans, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., Medow Street.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

CAPITAL £120,000, *in* 24,000 *Shares of* £5 *or Co's. Rs.* 50 *each.*

DEPOSIT, £1, *or Co's. Rs.* 10 *per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.

EDMUND E

...MERCIAL.

...BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND ...REIGHT LIST.

...AY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 29th April 1862.

...EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rates.
.....	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
...ts ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 011/16d.
...tes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 02d. to 2s. 07/16d.
.....	Sight	1 Prem.
..... 30	days' sight.....	101½
..... 60	do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	79 Prem. ex Div.
Malwa Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	89 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	32 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ Prem.
Grant Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Construction Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares	87.4.0	2½ do.	86.5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomt. (ch. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	1,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Div. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Oriental Press Company	2,750	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Comm. Hand Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,190	300 p. sh.	Rs. 1,370 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 575 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	3,000	1,000	...ts. 275 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	(p. ann. 150 p. sh.	Prem. nom. Rs. 300 Div.
Dy. Nek Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarnaule Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

...Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
...loan 1835-36	95
...Loan 1842-43	93
... Loan 1854-55	95
...Cent. Loan	105
...Per Cent. Loan	111

...SS OF BULLION, &c.

.....	Rs. 10-6
...d Notes.....	Nominal.
...ts	Rs. 239 Nominal
.....	,, 250 do.
...ars.....	,, 227 do.
...an Crowns	,, 213½ do.
...e Franc Pieces	,, 205
...er Silver	,, 196½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver.....	,, 196½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 5s. 0d.
,, May loading...	£3 10s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China	Rs 9 to 10 per candy.	Nml.
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 28th, 1862.)

	Per candy
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 227 to 228
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,, 218 to 219
New Oomrawuttee	,, 195 to 200
New Comptah	,, 196 to 200
New Dharwar Sawrieed	,, 275 to 278
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 199 to 195
New Veraval	,, 188 to 190
Chandeish	,, 175 to 177
New Poratchee	,, 200 to 205
New Acoats	,, 213 to 215
New Manglee	,, 200 to 203
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (May)	,, 224 to 225
Dholleresh and Bhownuggur (Do.)	,, 215 to 217
Oomrawuttee (May)	,, 190 to 192
Verkvole (Do.)	,, 193 to 194
Dharwar Sawrieed (May)	,, 270 to 272
Mangalore	,, 192 to 193
Portchoe	,, 192 to 193
Coompta	,, 194 to 195
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1030.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Cadeish, at Rs. 5-14 ans per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... ,, 6-12 to 6-14	
Gingelly mixed (Black ..... 32 to 33	
and White)..... ,, 37 to 38	
Nigger..... do. ..... 27 to 28	

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THIS Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d. per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
3	Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11d.	,,
On demand		at 1s. 11d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	6	do. 5 ,, ,,
Do.	12	do. 6 ,, ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sole purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government as well as other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 9 Ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS.
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

...months' sight are not granted for less than £50. ...er £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

...ases of Government and other Securities' ...nt realised or invested.
...vernment and other Securities for saf...
...e Interest or Dividends thereon being ...ited home in the Bank's Bills, also ...
...on proceeds of Securities by ...ed, if the amounts be paid ...bank, no commission charged. ...e custody ¼ per cent. Com- ...
...to 4 P. M. ...
...RTSON,
...Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank's Bills on all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Overland Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittances is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of theseveral Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and KUSHNAGUR.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £290,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE COMPANY'S BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe. } Overland, at 1 day's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank's Bills on all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Overland Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittances is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of theseveral Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
April 27	Campbell.....	Meikle.....	Liverpool 13 Nov.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Rob Roy*, J. Bridie, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Napoleon III*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Shah Jan*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Chevalier* for Liverpool.
Ship *Star of the South*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Singapore and Penang.

Rory O'More.—650 bags Slick Lac, 4,316 bags Sugar, 243 bags Pepper, 100 boxes Tea, 2 bales Piece Goods, 65 cases Benjamin, 105 cases Nutmegs, 26 cases Mace, 657 packages Sugar Candy, 16 bags Specie, 2 cases Silk, 9 cases Bamboo Camphor, 29 bundles Straw Mats, 24 bags Long pepper, 2,405 bundles Rattans, 20 bundles Crockeryware, 1 box Merchandize, 10 cases Rayeeoul Oil

From Hongkong.

Parsee.—1,000 blocks Pig Iron.

From Liverpool.

Campbell.—947 tons loose Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 26th April 1862.

For London.

Lobelia.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 725 cases Tea, 34,228 lbs., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Moreyshire.—200 bags Rapeseed, 339½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Owen Glendower.—4 bales Cowhides, 25½ corges, Mohnally Cumroodin.

War Spirit.—38 cases Oilibanum, 74½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Morning Star.—54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Champsy Sewjee.

Africa.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Culloden.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 6 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Electric.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Framjee Jamsetjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Grace Darling.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Belooches.—160 bales Cotton, 460 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Beechworth.—2.5 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Clifton Belle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Granada.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Woomersy Velijee and Co.

Ema.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Meerchun Roopchund.

Argiers.—225 bales Cotton 787½ cwt., Rutegur Dowlutgur ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Morarjee Soorjee

Brunelle.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee. 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Govind Girdher.

Brouly Moore.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Hormusjee Manoskjee.

Chickasaw.—75 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Lalchund Wootumchund ; 1300 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Soondersee Mcoljee ; 250 bags Country Gatia, 312½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Hormujee Manockee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockje.

Meteor.—60 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., L. Rustomjee. 41 bales Wool, 185 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. Jacob Savoo and Co.

Tomogonops.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Crescent.—400 bales Cotton 1400 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Margaret.—150 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Muthoorada Ragowjee.

Chance.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

North.—75 bales Wool 225 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 325 bags Jinjilly Seed, 487½ cwt., Pudumsy Virjee.

Matilda Athelyn.—1800 bags Linseed, 2700 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

General Simpson.—600 bundles Surseeseed, 300 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Maha Rasee.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Jane Blythe.—391 bales Cotton, 1,368½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Venus.—400 bundles Bhoyaingseed, 200 cwt., 100 bundles Linseed, 50 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Pericles.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt, Mowjee Bhimjee ; 314 bundles Surseeseed, 471 cwt., 286 bundles Linseed, 429 cwt., Visram Kessewjee.

Jacob A. Westerwelt.—118 bales Madderropts, 409 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Suez.

Pescatore.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—36 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arotoon Apcar.*—160 bundles Sharkfins, 60 cwt., Kuttoosy Khesraj ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cassum Natha Sons and Co. ; 51 bundles Sharkfins, 16 cwt., Ruttonsy Kheraz ; 17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Hajee Abdool Noormohmed.

Steamer *Salsette.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimohoy Ebram ; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Jaysingbhoy Huttaysing ; 7 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Cullandass Nasserwanjee and Co. ; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juganath Ramjus ; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Mohmed ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons ; 165 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Cama and Co. ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Bomonjee Framjee Cama ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sudasew Martin ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram ; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 27 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Jinabhoy Dadabhoy Chanoty and Co. ; 81 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Moteelal ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ravagur Coovergur ; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Hormurjee Sandoo and Co. ; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dosa.

For Galle.

Steamer *Salsette.*—84 boxes Specie, The Oriental Bank Corporation.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 boxes Gold and Silver, Tarrachund Sittaram ; 2 bundles Bengal Piece Goods, 4·5 pieces Hajee Mirja Suffee ; 1 box Sundries, Jamsetjee Merwanjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Salsette.*—8 packages Sundries, Cullianjee Soonderjee and Co.

BOMBAY, Monday, 28th April 1862.

War Spirit.—48 cases Oilibanum, 106 cwt., Ebram, Ramjee.

Ramillies.—625 bundles Coir Yarn, 60 cwt., Soondersa Mooljee.

Cleadon.—200 bales Munjeet, 688 cwt., 8 qrs. 20 lbs., Visram Kessowjee ; 100 bales Munjeet, 344½ cwt., Khetsee Ragowjee ; 103 bales Munjeet, 344 cwt., 14 lbs., Sewjee Ludha.

Pride of the Ocean.—9 packages Sundries, John Ryle.

Owen Glendower.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Vurudhman Bonsy and Co. ; 25 bales Cotton, 175 cwt. Ruttonsy Veljiee ; 15 bales Goat Skins, 300½ corges Shaik Poolay Mohund Moyadin and Co.

For Liverpool.

Priam.—130 bales Cotton, 460 cwt., Finlay Scott & Co.

Grace Darling.—150 bales Coston, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Crescent.—480 bundles Galls, 240 cwt., Jetha Vulabjee ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. Byramjee and Co.

Chevalier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goolam Hossen Teza ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Culloden.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Brunelle.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Canjee Khatesy ; 16 bales Wool, 48 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sewjee Natha ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nasserwanjee Manekjee and Co.

Venus.—700 bundles Surseeseed, 350 cwt., Dewjee Makanee ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Comberson and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Khutow Khimjee

Chikashaw.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Govinda Hurree.

Bosphorus.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Clifton Belle.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Meteor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,800 cwt., Brown Clough and Co. ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee.

Broomly Moore.—230 bundles Country Galls, 115 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 600 bales Cotton, 1,800 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Knight.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dewjee Vurria ; 700 bundles Surseeseed, 350 cwt., Dewjee Makaney.

Star of the South.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Brompton Hall.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Furdoonjee and Co.

Americana.—36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Pursotum Versee ; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Albion.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co

British Lion.—35 bales Cotton, 112½ cwt., 80 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Permanund Moolchund ; 875 bundles Mustard seed, 1874 cwt., 75 bundles Linseed, 87½ cwt., 50 bundles Surseeseed, 25 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Tomogonops.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Granada.—2,000 bales Cotton, 7,000 cwt., Rustomjee Hormusjee.

Morning Star.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Verdhaman Poonsee.

Rajpoot.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Assaria.

General Simpson.—700 bundles Surseeseed, 350 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Agenoria.—600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 123 bales Cotton, 430½ cwt., 27 bales Wool, 81 cwt., Treecumjee Veljiee and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jeejee Ruttonsey and Co.

Aljiers.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co. ; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Seedick Hajee Woosman ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Manchejee Dadaboy.

Twoli.—1,025 bundles Coir Yorn, 100 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

Chance.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Habibbhoy Dawood and Co.

Margaret.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Africa.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Belooches.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Sir J. Mundeville.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejebhoy and Co.

Queen of India.—600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt. C. Furdoonjee and Co.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee.

Pescatore.—9 bags Gingeely Seed, 13 cwt. 20 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Amoy.

Steamer *Salsette.*—10 chests M. Opium, 189 lbs. each, Ruttonsy Eduljee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Salsette.*—88 boxes Specie, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—38 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 12 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar ; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co. ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vrundee and Co. ; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—187 bundles Sharkfins, 581 cwt., 86 bundles Fishmaws, 56½ cwt., Bulloo Vully Khanmohund ; 260 bundles Sharkfins, 80 cwt., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co. ; 100 bundles Sharkfins, 30½ cwt. 14 lbs., Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 6 boxes Sundries, Nanjee Mohund ; 100 boles Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Huttons ; 12 bales Piece

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., the Governor of Bombay, held his first Levee yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock at the Town Hall. His Excellency arrived shortly before the time fixed for the Levee, and was received by the Members of Council and principal Secretaries of Government and was conducted into the Durbar room. There was a very large attendance at the Levee of gentlemen, consisting of members of Council, Judges, Clergy Secretaries of Government, Military and Naval officers, and representatives of the various Public Departments, as well as a large number of merchants and other gentlemen. The visitors collected in the large Hall until the time had arrived for them to be introduced to His Excellency. At half-past ten o'clock precisely the presentation commenced when each gentleman was presented individually to the Governor, when they passed out. The whole of the ceremony occupied about an hour. His Excellency's Band was in attendance in the Verandah, and played several pieces of music during the time occupied in the presentation. Shortly after the termination of the Levee His Excellency left for Parell.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th April 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	58,69,689
Other Deposits	,,	1,19,90,705
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	23,05,567
Rest	,,	3,08,992
	Rupees	2,56,99,953

Assets

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	17,66,155
Credits Deposits do. do.	,,	10,78,324
Bills discounted	,,	18,13,690
Government Securities	,,	16,46,370
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	18,69,689
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	,,	1,75,25,125
	Rupees	2,56,99,353

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

27th *April* 1862.

In what week.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
		H.	M.			
From 6 till 21 hours	Calcutta	Max.	44	50	P.	24	N. W. P.
		Min.	10	28	P.	22	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	21	5	P.	31	W. C.
		Min.	15	30	S.	26	W. C.
	Karrachee	Max.	9	57	P.	16	N. W. C.
		Min.	9	42	S.	73	N. W. C.
From 21 till 24 hours	Calcutta	Max.	26	31	P.	18	E. C.
		Min.	4	...	P.	28	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	29	15	P.	21	W. C.
		Min.	25	40	P.	19	W. C.
	Karrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min	...	...	...	...	

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 28th April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF DETAINING A CHILD FOR USE OF PROSTITUTION.—*Ameera*, woman, remanded from Saturday last on the above charge was brought up again to-day, when there not being sufficient evidence to prove the charge against the prisoner she was discharged.

ASSAULT ON A SEAMAN ON BOARD SHIP.—The complainant (whose name did not transpire) of the ship *Jashua* was called to answer the complaint of William Harris, seaman on board the same ship, who charged him with having assaulted him on the 20th instant.

The *complainant* on being sworn said, that on the above question the defendant struck him several blows in the face with his fist.

Two other seamen stated that they saw the defendant strike complainant several blows with a rope's end and also with his fists.

The *defendant* said that the complainant was insolent; and admitted that he rope's ended him and hit him three or four times, and added that he (the complainant) was the laziest fellow he had ever had under his charge.

HIS WORSHIP considered that the case was proved against the defendant and inflicted a *fine of four rupees* upon him.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—*William Richards*, seaman, who was complainant in an assault case just previously heard before the senior Magistrate, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Joshua*.

Captain W. Bartlett deposed that the prisoner was an articled seamen belonging to the above ship. On the afternoon of the 20th instant he refused to do duty, saying he had been ill-treated by the Chief Officer. Witness promised to let him go on shore to complain against the man for striking him, but he would not return to his duty.

The prisoner in his defence said, that he was not able to work and complained that the mate had struck him several times. He refused to go to work under the mate.

HIS WORSHIP told the prisoner that he had better return to his duty.

Prisoner.—No, your worship, I will not return to my duty while the mate is there.

HIS WORSHIP said that as the prisoner would not return to his duty, he sentenced him to be sent to the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour, and to be sent on board at the expiration of that term.

William Harris, seaman, was charged with assaulting *Arratoon Apcar*.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 22nd April 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J., AND SIR J. ARNOULD, P. J.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Jadunathjee Brieruttonjee Maharaj vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The Court this day gave judgment and verdict in the cause.

SIR MATHEW SAUSSE, in giving judgment, said:—

This was an action on the case for the publication of a false and malicious libel in the form of an editorial article that appeared on the 21st October 1860 in a Guzerattee newspaper published in Bombay called the *Satya Prakash* or the "Light of Truth."

The publication is as follows:—[Reads the article.]

This publication may be divided under four heads:—

1stly. So far as it characterizes the sect of Wallahacharya, as heretical in respect of the Ancient Hindoo Religion.

2ndly. As it attributes to the Maharajahs as the Spiritual heads of the sect, the inculcation of heretical and immoral doctrines.

3rdly. As it charges the Maharajahs as a body with immoral practices under the pretence of Religion.

4thly. So far as it charges the plaintiff individually with the practice of immorality with the females of his sect.

The plaintiff complains that these several charges are false and malicious and that they have been published of, and injuriously affect him, in his individual character as a member of society at large, in his religious character and conduct as a Bramin, as a Maharaj, as a Hindoo high Priest and as a member of the sect of Wallahacharya.

He claims damages for the injury done to him in these several characters which he claims to fill.

The defendants *have pleaded* several pleas.

Firstly.—Not guilty.

Secondly.—That the Maharajahs were not preceptors of the Hindoo Religion.

Thirdly.—That they are not the heads or chiefs of the Bramins.

Fourthly.—That the Plaintiff was not a Hindoo Priest of high Caste on a preceptor of the Hindoo Religion.

Fifthly.—That the sect of Wallahacharya is not an ancient sect and that it holds doctrines repugnant to the doctrines and practices of the ancient Hindoo Religion.

Sixthly.—That the translation of the latter portion of the libel as rendered in the plaint, was not correct.

Seventhly.—That the charges made by the defendants in the publication were all true.

Eighthly.—The same plea in a general form.

The Plaintiff joined issue on the first six pleas and replied "De injuria," to the seventh and eighth.

The seventh plea was of very great length, it set out various points of doctrine from books alleged to be of religious authority in the sect of Wallahacharya and relied upon those passages as justifying the publication in charging heresy and immorality of doctrine against the Maharajahs and the sect. It also put in issue various facts and circumstances as proof of the evil reputation of the Maharajahs as a body for immorality and it finally charged specific acts of personal immorality to have been committed by the Plaintiff.

The Court has been thus compelled to receive evidence at great length upon controverted points of doctrine amongst the members of that sect and to receive it in great part through the unsatisfactory medium of translations of isolated passages from works in Sanscrit or Brigbasha which are practically dead languages and not provided for in the translator's department.

For the Plaintiff there were examined thirty one witnesses and for the defendants thirty-three. The case was contested with all the obstinacy and acrimony which generally characterise caste and religious disputes, when they unfortunately force themselves into a Court of law. This trial was thus prolonged to a most unusual length.

The publication by the Defendants has been admitted. Upon the evidence, I entertain no doubt that the alleged libel has been correctly translated "*into English*" at it appears upon the plaint and think as so translated that the latter portion contains matter highly defamatory of the plaintiff, it substantially singles him out by name and thus directly charges him with leading a licentious and immoral life and with defiling the wives and daughters of his devotees. It then calls upon the Plaintiff to desist from those practices and ends by assuring him that unless he does so, he cannot give religious admonition or propagate his own religion. The applicability of that portion of the publication to the Plaintiff has been controverted to some extent.

A very intelligent witness, Dr. Dhawoo Dajee, stated after some consideration that he understood the latter part as a "*general* expostulation" with the Maharajahs as a class and "that any intelligent reader would so understand it" and afterwards that "he did not think it alluded to the Plaintiff." However he qualified that evidence in the end by stating to the Court "that he could not say that the Plaintiff was excluded" that with his knowledge of the Plaintiff's antecedents "he *did* include him amongst those who were charged with defiling the wives and daughters of devotees" and his last answer was "that as a reader not knowing the Plaintiff's antecedents he would consider it *doubtful* whether he was included or not." Now, if a writer expresses himself either through design or negligence in such a manner as to render it doubtful in the minds of one class of readers whether the defamatory matter applies to a person named; but leave no doubt whatever on the minds of others, that it does so apply, the writer must abide by the consequences, and if otherwise liable he must answer in damages for the injury he has done to the person so defamed. Libels are to be construed according to the plain and ordinary sense of the language in which they are written and the suggestion of a possible construction by which the party complaining might not be included is not to relieve the libeller from responsibility.

The defence made at the bar, that the libellous matter was not intended to apply to the Plaintiff individually is scarcely consistent with the reply which the defendants made to the complaint by the Plaintiff in April 1861, that when the latter called for a contradiction of and apology for, the statements "so far as they relate to the alleged improper conduct ascribed to himself" the reply of the Defendants was through the columns of their newspaper that they saw nothing to require "*explanation, alteration, or apology*."

Then holding the publication to be libellous and consequently malicious, I have next to consider the defence relied upon under the plea of *not guilty*, viz., That the defamatory matter was published under circumstances which formed a justifiable occasion.

Justifying occasion" has been defined in very clear terms by Baron Parke in *Toogood vs. Spyring* 1, Compton, Meeson, and Roscoe 181, as to be "the publication of matter, honestly made by a person in the discharge of some public or private *duty*, whether legal or moral, or in the conduct of his own affairs, in matters where his interest is concerned. And the occasion prevents the inference of malice which the law draws on to say "that if *fairly* warranted by reasonable occasion or exigency, and honestly made, such communications are protected for the general convenience and welfare of society." The learned Baron restricted the right to "justifying occasion within these limits."

"I am not prepared to say that this is a universally correct statement, both in fact and in law. This is very likely to be misunderstood, and it is necessary to it in order to prevent the inference that those who, reading and experience have shown, have gone beyond the circle of home attachments and defined opinions. It is difficult for an Englishman of the 19th century to believe that in the instances of an Oriental state of manners as is disclosed in the Mahabharata and Ramayana, which were the most fashionable and favorite authors among their contemporaries, the very essence of their popularity consisting in the general accordance of their moral sentiments with the received opinions of the people, we are in a position for judging accurately of the probable truth of such a story as this, we must suppose it to be favorable at least to the views of reading and amusing those who [illegible] with reference to those times but some [illegible] would have felt himself bound to say, 'there was no excuse of the publication.'"

So Byles J. says: the real question was, "does the comment go beyond what is sanctioned by law, was there a reflection on the plaintiff's private character." And Keating J. states:—"Now it is conceded that whilst a newspaper is justified may it is rather incumbent on them to *comment fairly* on any *publication*. I see no distinction between this hand bill and any other publication for comment. Yet *that is not to degenerate into imputations of a personal character*." What was said at the trial was "That though the fair comment could be privileged, yet if of a personal character it would not." The direction was perfectly right. In *Carr v. Hood* 1 Campbell. Lord Ellenborough said: "*Show me an attack on the moral character of the plaintiff or any attack upon his character unconnected with his authorship and I shall be as ready as any Judge that ever sat here to protect him*; but I cannot hear of malice on account of turning writers into ridicule."

Thus from *Tabart v. Tipper* and *Carr v. Hood*, in 1808 down to 1860 when *Paris v. Levi* was decided, defamation of private character in public journals, has been treated as ordinarily beyond the pale of "justifying occasion:" and I see nothing in the present case to take it out of that principle. The selection of a public newspaper as the medium for matter defamatory of private character is one of the strongest proofs of such malice and will withdraw the protection of a "justifying occasion."

It was also contended that the defendant Cursondass Mooljee was justified in publishing the libel by reason of the private interest which he had as a member of the sect of Wallahacharya in protecting it from the corruption of such immorality as was charged against the Plaintiff, but I much doubt on the defendant's evidence whether he can be considered to be a member of that sect, whatever force there might be in such an argument, is taken away by mode of publication having quite exceeded the bounds suited to the occasion. Had he taken means to have convened a meeting of the sect and so published to the members interested the defamatory matter concerning one of their spiritual heads with a view to investigation perhaps he might have had some colour for the defence, but the defendant selected a public newspaper and without any previous enquiry published the defamatory matter, not to the parties interested only, but to the whole world. For the above reasons I think the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict upon the plea of the general issue.

I now proceed to consider the plea of justification. In commenting upon the evidence I will avoid as far as practicable any reiteration of its disgusting details and deal with the credibility of the witnesses on general principles and in general terms. We are not now called upon to express any opinion as to whether the plea of justification covers the charge in the libel. That plea if proved, is on the record admitted to contain a sufficient answer, and it is with it alone we have now to deal.

The text upon which this libel was founded is a commentary by Gokulnathjee Maharaj, upon a work composed by his grandfather Wallahacharya the founder of this sect. In the Sanscrit original, the name of the person to whom an offering of wives and daughters &c. is to be made is not mentioned, and upon the evidence there can be no reasonable doubt that the offering was to be made to "Purshotum" which is a name for the Supreme Being. The compiler of a small work in Guzeratee entitled "Biographical sketches of ancient Hindu Authors" (and in which he gives an account of the various religious sects in India) acting upon his own knowledge of the Sanskrit language and upon his own construction of this passage, introduced the word "Acharya" to represent the name of the person to whom this offering was to be made. That word appears to be one of very general and undefined application in various Hindu sects, but in the Wallabacharya sect it is synonymous with *Guru* or Spiritual Guide and is one of the hundred and more names applied to the Maharajas. The term "Purshotum," i. e. Supreme Being or Lord, is also one of the names by which they are addressed. The defendant took his text as it appeared in a Marathi translation of the Goozeratee work, changing "Acharya" into "Maharaj." He had no means of consulting the original as he was not acquainted with Sanskrit, and there is no apparent reason to doubt that he relied on the accuracy of the compiler in introducing the word "Acharya" in the text. It is not necessary to enquire or it would perhaps be hazardous to offer an opinion, upon what the intention of Gokulnathjee was, in making use of those words, but it appears abundantly from works of recognised authority, written by other Maharajas and from existing popular belief in the Wallabacharya sect that Wallabacharya is believed to have been an incarnation of the God Krishna, and that the Maharajas as descendents of Wallabacharya have claimed and received from their followers the like character of incarnation of that God, by hereditary succession. The Maharajas have been sedulous in identifying themselves with the God Krishna by means of their own writings and teachings and by the similarity of ceremonies of worship and addresses which they require to be offered to themselves by their followers. All songs connected with the God Krishna, which were brought before us were of an amorous character, and it appeared that songs of a corrupting and licentious tendency, both in idea and expression, are sung by young females to the Maharajas, upon festive occasions, in which they are identified with the God in his most licentious aspect. In these songs, as well as in stories, both written and traditional, which latter are treated as of a religious character in the sect, the subject of sexual intercourse is most prominent. Adultery is made familiar to the minds of all; it is no where discouraged or denounced, but on the contrary, in some of the stories those persons who have committed that great moral and social offence are commended, and in one of them, the actors are awarded the highest position in the heaven of the Vishnavas, although nominally, for some attention paid on one occasion to the clearing of a temple of the God. The love and subserviancy inculcated by the Hindu religion to be due in a spiritual sense to the Supreme Being has been by those corrupt teachings materialised, and to a large extent, transferred to those who claim to be his living incarnations. It is said to be ceremonially effected by a mystic rite or dedication of "mind" "property" and "body" (or *man, thun*, and *tun*) which is made in childhood by males, but by females at the ceremony of marriage, and a popular belief appears to exist to a considerable extent that this dedication confers upon the Maharajahs absolute rights over the "minds," "properties," and "bodies" of their followers. The Maharajahs, however, appear upon evidence to have undoubtedly availed themselves of the existence of those impressions to gratify licentious propensities and a love of gain. These doctrines and practices are opposed to what we know of the original principles of the ancient Hindu religion which are said to be found in the Vedis. They recognise no incarnations, but the well known *avatar* and the Hindu code of law and morals equally inculcate chastity in females before marriage, and fidelity in the married state. Therefore, so far as we may be called upon to express an opinion upon this part of the plea, the defendant has successfully shewn, that the doctrines of the Wallabacharya sect are in those respects contrary to those of the ancient Hindu religion. He has proved that the Maharajahs claimed to be and are considered and worshipped by a considerable portion of the sect as Gods or incarnations of God; and he has, we think, established that, this superstition has led to a lamentable want of moral feeling in the Wallabacharyn sect, and to the practice of gross immoralities. It is to the credit of the plaintiff, that in his evidence he has disavowed for himself any claim to be considered as an incarnation of God. He stated that he had so informed his followers, but was unable to remember when, or to whom he addressed such advice. There was no other evidence offered of his having done so, but it appeared to establish the generality or strength of such a belief amongst the followers of the Maharajahs, when it became necessary for him to thus disavow that character. The next branch of this plea of justification is that in which it is alleged, that the immoral or licentious practices of the Maharajah as stated in the libel, were matters of notoriety in the Wallabacharya sect as well as outside of it, that they had been denounced by their own followers, and by others in pamphlets, newspapers, and hand-bills published in all languages in Bombay. Several credible witnesses of the Wallabacharya sect were examined, who deposed to the existence of that opinion in the sect, and in addition as evidence of the strength of that feeling, the defendants put in issue a resolution passed at a meeting of the Bhattia caste in 1855 for the purpose of preventing the females going to worship at the temples, except at period when the Maharajahs were personally occupied in the performance of the worship of their God. That resolution was proved to have been come to, in consequence of its being believed that immoral practices were taking place between the Mahara ah and their female Bhatia devotees, under color of the latter going at night to perform worship at the Wallabacharya temples. Since that period, newspapers, pamphlets, and handbills in various languages in Bombay have very frequently denounced the pretensions of the Maharajahs to divinity, have charged them with the grossest immorality, have held them up as objects for public reprobation, and latterly in 1859 have made use of the strongest and sometimes the coarsest terms, in describing their alleged profligacy of conduct and licentious vice. It also appeared in evidence that some Maharajahs had committed acts of immorality and licentiousness to the knowledge of witnesses who deposed to them, and whose testimony I do not see any reason to doubt. The plaintiff and Jeevunjee Maharaj in Bombay were stated in the plea to have admitted in the presence of some of the members of the sect the prevalence of the crime of adultery amongst their body, and also to have said, that great difficulty would be experienced in checking it, as the Maharajahs derived the greater portion of their incomes from female devotees, and that no other sufficient means were provided for their support. Jeevunjee Maharaj was not produced to contradict or explain these statements, although his name is mentioned in the plea in connection with that fact, and the plea had been filed for nine months before the trial. The plaintiff denied the admission, but we feel no difficulty in discrediting that denial, and in believing that the conversation took place. The credibility of the witnesses who deposed to it was not impeached, and the character of some of them was such, that we do not feel at liberty to doubt their truth. We have therefore no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that this portion, also, of the plea has been satisfactorily proved. We now approach the last division of this plea, which so vitally affects the character of the plaintiff, not only for immorality of conduct, but for truth on his oath in a court of justice. Any one who was present at his examination, and the lengthened cross-examination which he underwent for the greater part of three days, must feel that, he is a man of great intelligence, and of considerable native attainments. Any contradiction to the testimony of other witnesses cannot have arisen from confusion or mistake, it must have been wilful and deliberate. He has contradicted in the most direct terms every charge of personal immorality made against himself, every conversation approaching to an admission of immoral practices upon his own part or of licentious conduct of other Maharajahs. In a conflict of evidence where there must be a wilful false swearing at one side or the other, it is desirable to select some one material fact upon which there is a clear and direct collision, and through it, to test the credibility of the witnesses at one side or the other. The plea charged as evidence of the licentious character of the plaintiff, that in the year 1860, he was suffering from a malady contracted from immoral intercourse with females. The defendants produced two medical men who were consulted by the plaintiff, Doctors Bhawoo Dajee and Dulsookram. Both are Graduates of the Grant Medical College, and the first at least long distinguished for his scientific, literary and medical attainments. It is but justice to those gentlemen to say, that they only gave medical evidence, upon the legal compulsion, which it was the duty of the Court to apply. Dr. Dajee states that the plaintiff sent for him professionally, and in giving a description of his ailment, made use of a term of familiar and unmistakeable medical meaning, which coupled with the history of its origin, left no doubt in Dr. Dajee's mind of the character of the disease. The plaintiff having then declined to submit to an ocular examination, informed Dr. Dajee that he would the next morning send Goverdundass to give more accurate details. Goverdundass was the confidential agent and manager for the plaintiff, and he next morning gave a description and history fuller but in substance and terms identical with that already given by the plaintiff. This agent and manager was in Bombay during the trial, and although several days elapsed between the evidence of Dr. Dajee and the close of the plaintiff's rebutting case, Governundass was not called to contradict or explain that evidence. Dr. Dulsookram who had been one of the Wallabacharyan sect was consulted professionally by the plaintiff in about three months afterwards, and was in attendance upon him for more than a month. He treated the plaintiff for a similar disease, which was described by the latter as having been contracted by him from immoral intercourse with a female about the period when Dr. Dajee had been sent for. The plaintiff was cured by the treatment of Dr. Dulsookram after salivation, and upon Dr. Dulsookra n's evidence, there could be no doubt as to the character of the disease, or as to the mode in which it was described by the plaintiff to have been contracted. Dr. Dulsookram had the opportunity afforded him of the necessary medical inspection. Lukmeedass Khimjee who is one of the leading men in the sect of Wallabacharyas in Bombay, was at that time in habit of daily intercourse with the plaintiff and had been requested by the latter to bring Dr. Dajee (who is a Bramin) to visit him professionally. He fully corroborates those two medical witnesses, through the medium of conversations with the plaintiff the latter described his malady by name, and the mode in which it was contracted, together with other details which it is not necessary to mention. It was further elicited in cross-examination that the defendant had undergone a medical examination on the preceding evening by three Doctors, with a view of sustaining his own denial of the existence of the disease and of the truth of the statements made by Drs. Dajee and Dulsookram and by Lukmeedass Khinjee. None of these Doctors were produced for the plaintiff to give an account of that recent examination. Upon this conflict of evidence between the plaintiff *alone*, and the three witnesses Dr. Dajee, Dulsookram, and Lukmeedass, coupled with the nonproduction of Goverdhundass, or any of the three medical men who made the last examination, I feel myself compelled to come to the conclusion, that the plaintiff has allowed his personal interests to overcome his respect for truth, while on his oath in this Court. And having reluctantly but confidentially arrived at the conviction that he has in this instance wilfully foresworn himself, I can place no trust or reliance upon any denials he has given to the personal acts of immorality with which he has been charged. The character of the principal witnesses for the defendants have not been impeached. Many of them are members of the Wallabacharyan sect, and still frequent the temples of the Maharajas. It has not been suggested that they entertain any personal hostility to the plaintiff. They have apparently no personal interest to serve, but much caste or sect obloquy to undergo for the part they have taken, and the evidence they have given against a Maharaj. The account of Lukmeedass Khimjee in support of the charge of the plaintiff's immorality at Beyt is a strange and almost incredible story, but I cannot believe it to have been invented for this trial. In answer to the Court, he stated the names of four persons, members of the sect, in whose presence several years before he had detailed the circumstances he narrated in the witness-box. None of those persons were produced to contradict him, and when all of those who were in Bombay, were produced by the defendants for cross-examination the plaintiff shrunk from impeaching, through their testimony, the truth of the statement of Lukmeedass Khimjee. The plaintiff produced evidence to his good character for morality at Surat, Beyt, and several other places in which it had been impeached. He also sought to establish the falsehood of the testimony of Lukmeedass Khimjee respecting the act of immorality at Beyt by calling witnesses to shew that by night and by day, plaintiff had personal attendants waiting upon him, who never left him alone for an instant, and which rendered it improbable in the highest degree that he could have been guilty of the immoral act deposed to. That evidence is in itself contrary to all probability and is contradicted incidentally by the statement of Dr. Dulsookram, who in his professional treatment always saw the plaintiff alone. On examination of those witnesses, it appeared that the greater number were followers of the sect of the Maharajas. Some of them avowed that they believed the Maharajas to be incarnations of the Deity. Others, that they would not believe anything against the character of a Maharaj, that a Maharaj could not do anything wrong, that he could not be a bad man, and that it was a sin to give evidence against a Maharaj in a court of justice, and that any one who did, should not be spoken to and should be outcasted.

Bearing in mind the efforts that were proved to have been made to prevent evidence being given by his co-sectaries against the plaintiff in this case, and looking upon the description of that given for him, we cannot allow the negative character of the latter to outweigh the clear, strong, and direct evidence given for the defendant, under those difficulties.

We think that the essential points in the libel, as the record stands, have been sufficiently covered by the proof adduced in support of the plea of justification, and that there must be a verdict for the defendant upon that issue.

As to the minor pleas, a verdict for the plaintiff will be entered on the 2nd, 4th, and 6th; and for the defendants on the 3rd and 5th pleas, in addition to the 7th and 8th.

After having found a verdict for the defendants upon the issues raised by the Plea of Justication, the plaintiff can only recover a verdict for nominal damages on the plea of Not Guilty. As we have felt obliged to disbelieve the plaintiff on his oath and also the greater number of the witnesses produced to corroborate him, our verdict will be entered without costs.

The defendants to be entitled to the costs of the issues found in his favour.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, in giving judgment, said:—

In this case I shall make no apology for stating at some length, the reasons for my judgment. In a matter of such general interest and importance the public have a right to be satisfied that the minds of both members of the Court have been actively engaged in sifting the evidence and arriving at a pains-taking and conscientious decision. I have, besides, on one point not been able to come to the same conclusion as the Chief Justice; and though that point does not materially affect the vital question in the case, and relates not so much to the law itself as to the application of the law, yet it is too important to be passed over in silence.

1. On the first issue the question that arises is this: Is the article complained of a libel; or is it so far justified by the occasion, *i. e.* by the whole of the circumstances preceding and accompanying its publication, as to be, though defamatory, not *libellous*.

The doctrine of justifying occasion as deduced from the authorities is this: The essence of libel is malice. *Prima facie* every publication containing matter tending to defame or criminate another is held to be libellous;—that is—malice, the essence of libel, is legally inferred from the mere fact of publishing of another that which tends to criminate or defame him. But this *prima facie* inference may be repelled: it may be shown that the circumstances under which the publication took place were such as to preclude the legal inference of malice arising from the mere fact of publication and to constitute a *justifying occasion* for publishing that which tends to defame and criminate another.

If such a justifying occasion be made out the only enquiry remaining, in order to ascertain whether a given publication be or be not libellous, is the enquiry whether the publication, *on the face of it*, shows what is legally called *express malice*; in other words, whether the virulence and bitterness of the language employed by the writer so far exceeds what the occasion warrants as to show that he was actuated by personal rancour, by a malignant and vindictive desire to criminate and defame. Unless this appears the publication though defamatory or criminary is not libellous (see the whole current of authorities from Rex. vs. Baillie, 21 Howell's State Trials 10 (in A. D. 1778) down to Harrison vs. Bush 5 Ell and Blackb. and 16 L. I. L. B. 25 (A. D. 1855.)

As to what will constitute a justifying occasion the points principally to be attended to are these. *First.* The publication must be *bona-fide*, *i. e.* at the time of publication the writer must honestly and upon fair reasonable grounds believe that which he publishes to be substantially true. *Secondly*, the publication must be with regard to a subject matter in which the party publishing has an *interest*, or in reference to which he has a *duty*. *Thirdly*, those to whom the publication is addressed must have an interest and a duty in some degree corresponding to his own.

The word *duty* here employed (as the late Chief Justice of England declared the law in Harrison vs. Bush)—is "not to be confined to *legal* duties which may be enforced by indictment, action or mandamus, *but must include moral and social duties of imperfect obligation.*" (*See the well-considered judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench as delivered by Lord Campbell in the case of Harrison vs. Bush.* 16 L. J. 2 B. p. 29.)

As to the *extent of the privilege or the justification*—that varies necessarily with the nature of the subject matter,—like the character of a servant, &c.—in regard to which only one person or only a few persons have an interest or duty corresponding to that of the writer, then he is only privileged or justified in communicating to that one or to those few; if, on the other hand, it be a matter in regard to which the general public has an interest and a duty—if it be a great social scandal and a great public wrong—if it be a matter in the exposure of which all society has a duty—finally, if it be a matter beyond the cognizance of any other tribunal except the condemnatory judgment of public opinion—in such cases, the writer, if writing *bonafide*, is privileged or justified in making the communication as public as he can.

Such in my judgment are the principles of law applicable to the present case. In applying them I propose to consider the following questions. What was the defendant's professional and social position at the time the alleged libel was published? What was his consequent interest and social duty in reference to the subject matter of the alleged libel? what was his then state of knowledge and belief in respect to such subject matter? What or whom does he attack in the alleged libel? To whom does he address himself in publishing it? What was the immediate occasion of publishing it? Is the language in which the allegedlibel is couched in exc ss of what the occasion warranted?

First then; who or what was the defendant at the time of the publication of the alleged libel? By birth and early initiation he was a member of the Vallabacharyan sect, but for some years before the libel was published, in consequence mainly of his disgust at the practices which in the libel he denounces he had ceased to worship in the temples of the Maharajs. For some time before the publication of the alleged libel he had been editor of the *Satya Prakash*, a native newspaper published in the Guzerattee language, and principally read and circulated among the two wealthy and extensive castes of the Bhattias and Banyans. Both these castes are devout followers of the Maharaj: of the Banyan caste the defendant was himself a member.

Such was the defendant's position, *what was his consequent interest and duty*:

As a Vallabhacharyan addressing his co-sectaries, as a Banyan addressing his caste fellows—above all as a journalist addressing his readers composed principally of followers of the Maharajs, had he no interest, had he no duty in denouncing the malpractices which it is the principal object of this all ged libel to expose? It appears to me that he had both an interest and a duty.

A public journalist is a public teacher, the true function of the press, that by virtue of which it has rightly grown to be one of the great powers of the modern world is the function of teaching, elevating and enlightening those who fall within the range of its influence.

To expose and denounce evil and barbarous practices; to attack usages and customs inconsistent with moral purity and social progress, is one of its highest, its most imperative duties. When those evils and errors are consecrated by time, fenced round by custom, countenanced and supported by the highest and most influential class in society, when they are wholly beyond the control and supervision of any other tribunal, then it is the function and the duty of the press to intervene; honestly endeavouring by all the powers of argument, denunciation and ridicule, to change and purify the public opinion which is the real basis on which these evils are built and the real power by which they are perpetuated.

As editor of the *Satya Prakash*, the defendant was, in my opinion, acting within the clear limits of his duty (as defined in the case of Harrison vs. Bush) in denouncing to a public principally composed of Bhattias and Banyans, the moral delinquencies of the Maharajs.

When the defendant published his alleged libel what was his state of knowledge and belief as to the matters of which it treats? To the defendant himself, a member of the Vallabacharyan sect, and of the Banyan caste, the profligacy of the Maharajs had been known as matter of general reputation and universal notoriety, from his earliest years.

"It is" says he "the general reputation of our sect that when girls are married they are sent to the Maharaj to be enjoyed, before they are touched by their husbands. This has been the reputation as long as I can remember, and" he adds "I have known instances."

When as a youth he had attended the temples he had seen Maharajs pressing with their feet the hands of their more favoured female devotees and, though young, he knew perfectly well what this meant.

He was cognizant of the [illegible] devout followers of the Mah[illegible] tive Bhattia caste, had held a [illegible] a resolution was passed "to fi[illegible] females should visit the temp[illegible] *not have carnal intercourse wit[illegible]*

With regard to the plaintiff h[illegible] was informed before the publicati[illegible] what he had every reason to consi[illegible] that his conduct formed no exceptio[illegible] conduct of his class.

"The general character of the M[illegible] of debauchees; the plaintiff has ala[illegible] of a debauchee:" he was told this, [illegible] lication of the alleged libel by Namad[illegible] his intimate friend, who, as being in[illegible] the plaintiff a native of Surat and fo[illegible] resident there, had the amplest means [illegible] tion as to the plaintiff's character.

The result of all this as to his *state* when the libel was published is thus state[illegible] evidence. "At the time I wrote the alleged[illegible] I believed the Maharajs individually and as a[illegible] to be guilty of what I call defiling the wiv[illegible] daughters of their devotees."

Although thus fully informed of, and on [illegible] grounds, firmly believing in the immoralities o[illegible] Maharajs—it was not until a short time (some[illegible] or five months) before the publication of the li[illegible] that he saw reason to believe that these immora[illegible] were sanctioned by the sacred books [illegible] Vallabacharyans.

It was about that time that he fell in [illegible] popular compilation in the Maharatt[illegible] fessing to give an account of the [illegible] sects, including those of the [illegible]

The portions of this Mal[illegible] the Vallabacharyans were s[illegible] intimate friend, the young [illegible] madu Lallshunker who had [illegible] the defendant before it was pu[illegible]

In this Maharatta compilation [illegible] nathjee to which so much promin[illegible] the alleged libel, is introduced thus:[illegible]

Besides this there are strict wor[illegible] written in a book called the *Sidha* [illegible] the book which forms the text [illegible] commentary] to the effect that [illegible] be offered and presented to [illegible] the *Maharaj*) "and then e[illegible] added, "To offer every thin[illegible] our wives, sons, &c., should [illegible] use without offering them."

From this publication it [illegible] naturally infer that the comm[illegible] jee enjoined the offering up of [illegible] (for "daughters" are without do[illegible] th expression "sons, &c.") to the [illegible] of carnal intercourse.

The defendant did not understand Sa[illegible] he could read Brij Basha; he forthwith[illegible] study several Vallabacharyan works in I[illegible] from these he derived the conclusion that [illegible] ment of doctrine in the Mahratta compilati[illegible] borne out by the authoritative works of the so[illegible]

As to the Sanscrit verse of Goculnathjee, he sa[illegible] tisfied himself, he says, from enquiry among those who understood Sanscrit, that its meaning is as set forth in the libel.

That meaning is set forth thus:

"Consequently before he himself has enjoyed her, he should make over his lawful wife *to the Maharaj* and he should also make over his sons and daughters; after having got married he should before having himself enjoyed his wife make an offering of her *to the Maharaj*, after which he should apply her to his own use."

The friend to whom he applied for this translation would seem to have been Namadu Lallshunker, the young Brahmin who showed him the M.S.S. from which this part of the Mahratta work was printed; who represented himself as having a thorough knowledge of Sanscrit, and who strenuously maintained in the witness box that the meaning given in the alleged libel to *Gocalnathjee's* commentary was correct,—that the dedication there spoken of was a dedication not to the Supreme Being for spiritual purposes, but to his personification, the Maharaj, for carnal purposes.

It has been elaborately and learnedly contended that this interpretation is incorrect—that Goculnathjee never intended, nor do his works, in their literal sense, import, the meaning thus put upon them. It may or may not be so: the question as to the precise grammatical meaning of the text, or the probable intention of the writer, does not go to the root of the present enquiry. It is not a charge of libel on *Goculnathjee* that we are trying, but a charge of libel on the *Plaintiff*. The question is not what Goculnathjee originally wrote or intended, but what in practice, his text or other similar texts have been construed to mean and perverted to sanction. It is abundantly clear on the evidence, as it will presently be necessary to show at large, that the Maharajs have for a lengthened period been so far identified by their followers with Krishna—have been to such an extent regarded as Gods and worshipped as Gods, that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to pronounce with any certainty, how far a text apparently contemplating a dedication to God, might or might not be regarded in the Vallabacharyan sect as authorizing a dedication to the Maharaj.

This, however, is not a question we are called upon to decide. The question for us, on this part of the case, is whether the defendant when he printed this alleged libel in his paper had or had not justifying occasion for publishing that the class to which the plaintiff belonged, and the plaintiff himself, as a member of such class, acting on the supposed sanction and authority of certain texts, whether rightly or wrongly understood, whether wrested from their true meaning or not, defiled the wives and daughters of their devotees.

That the defendant when he printed his interpretation of the text in the alleged libel honestly and *bona fide* believed it to be the correct one is perfectly plain on the face of the evidence, and was not indeed seriously questioned by the learned counsel for the plaintiff. Ignorant himself of Sanscrit (the language in which Goculnathjee's commentary is written) he applied for assistance to those whom he honestly believed to be competent authorities, and the interpretation with which they supplied him he made use of in sincere and undoubting reliance on its accuracy.

Such having been the

libel, virtually amenable to no or temporal, criminal or civil. nce before us goes, they ap- co-equal brotherhood of 65 or g a vague and shadowy sort of minal superior at Shree Nathjee among the deserts of Marwar. perior appears to be a careless and of God: no instance of his interfer- ed before us: practically each Ma- seems good in his own eyes, especi- to the abomination which it is the of this alleged libel to expose.

nour of the evidence I thought, at the enquiry, that *Jewanjee* Maharaj riest who appears honourably distin- ong his brethren for learning, piety and e purity of conduct) I was led to *Jewanjee* acted in Bombay as a kind of or principal over the other Maharajs, who me to time came down here to officiate. t was wrong: *Jewanjee* was merely an equal ng equals, when appealed to by some of ost respectable Vallabhacharyans in Bombay pose and put a stop to these practices, his was that he could do nothing. He admitted leged immorality; he deplored it; but he no interfere with his brother Maharajs to event it: "Every man," he said "is master his own house: all my fellow Maharajs here my equals in rank, some of them my superiors ge, what can I do?"

s there was no available *spiritual* tribunal, so was there any *criminal* or *civil* tribunal ke cognizance of these immoralities. It was profligacy, it was vice, me, it was not *civil wrong*, of sed. There was no violence; on. The wives and daughters ith their connivance in many eir approval), went willingly— in their hands, eager to pay a privilege of being made one with copulation with the Maharaj, the ation of Krishna.

arter then was a Vallabacharyan to ook for redress or reform if he felt o misdeeds of the Maharajs? He and one only: to appeal to *Public the Press*. This the defendant haryan it was his *right*, as the ournal, it was his *duty* to do so; these were, (in the language of "to exist for ever without public of the great uses of a free press *Camps*. 117.)

which thus constitutes the only n the defendant could appeal had an *duty* in relation to the subject matter d libel, corresponding to his own. No be conceived to exist which has not an the discouragement and suppression of tedness—; upon which there is not imposed and *social duty* of taking all legitimate s for its discouragement and suppression. The ence attacked in the alleged libel is an offence against the first principles of morality on which all society is based, and in the suppression of which the highest *interests* and the highest *duties* of all Society, as such, are most intimately concerned.

If while writing with a single purpose to discourage and suppress this evil, the defendant, in the course of reflecting on the class to which the plaintiff belonged and on the plaintiff as a member of that class, published that which by inference, was defamatory of the plaintiff *as an individual*, the occasion, in my opinion, justified him in so doing, and the defamatory matter, so published, is no libel, unless it can be shown either that he wantonly *singled out* the plaintiff for attack, or, *unless his language was an excess of what the occasion warranted*.

Now did the defendant *single out the plaintiff for attack?* On the contrary it is clear *that the immediate occasion of the attack, (if attack it can be fairly called) on the plaintiff, arose out of the plaintiff's own act in having himself had recourse to the press for the purposes of controversy.* This is plain on the face of the libel itself, and is put beyond all doubt by the evidence. The plaintiff had for some time been publishing a series of articles of a controversial character in the Bombay press, in some of which the defendant as a writer on the opposite side, was or fancied he was reflected upon: Some of those articles the plaintiff through his secretary Goverdhundass, had sent and caused to be inserted in the defendant's own paper the *Satya Prakash*; others had appeared in the *Chabook*, and other native newspapers; others again were published in the *Swa-dharmavardhuk* ("The propagator of religion") a monthly periodical of which the plaintiff was the originator and principal manager.

There can be no doubt on the evidence that the prominence given to the plaintiff among all the other Maharajs in the alleged libel, is owing to two articles of the plaintiff's (or which the defendant supposed to be the plaintiff's) and which appeared, the one in the *Chabook*, the other in the *Swa-dharmavardhuk* on the 16th and 29th of Sept. 1860.

In these articles, says the defendant, "the Maharaj had spoken disparagingly of those reformers who write without quoting the Shastras." "I therefore," he goes on "proceeded on that hint to write according to the Shastras and produced the article which is the subject of the present action *on the primitive religion of the Hindoos.*"

The alleged libel was published on the 21st October 1860.

The title is "On the Primitive Religion of the Hindoos."

It commences by citing the Shastras ("the Veds and Purans") to show that in the Kali Yug (or iron age) many heresies and false religions will arise, but the Kali Yug began 5,030 years ago and the Valabhacharyan sect sprang up less than 400 years ago: it is therefore (the logic is somewhat at fault here), a heresy.

He then cites from one of the plaintiff's September articles a passage in which the plaintiff represents the different modern sects as so many extensions, not divergencies from the old religion, "just as some leave the Fort to proceed to Byculla, others to Walkeshwar."

The defendant critises this illustration and then returns to his former point that the recent date of the Vallabacharyan sect proves it, on the authority of the Hindoo Shastras, to be heresy.

Then he adds: "Thus as regards the weapons with which the Maharaj has come forth to defend himself, those very weapons will oppose the Maharaj and annoy him."

Then follows Goculnathjee's verse and the indignant comments on it; and then comes the conclusion of the article, *which upon the evidence* as presented by the plaintiff and apart from the fresh light which has been thrown upon the case by the evidence for the defendant, the Court, *on the application to nonsuit*, considered to be *prima facie* libellous.

"Judoonathjee Maharaj (the Plaintiff) *has commenced issuing* a small work styled "The Propagator of our own Religion." We ask him, In what way do you wish to effect the propagation of Religion? Your ancestors, having scattered dust in the eyes of simple people made them blind: Do you wish to make them see; or taking a false pride in the upholding of your religion do you wish to delude simple people still more?

"Judoonathjee Maharaj! should you wish to *propagate or to spread abroad religion*, then do you personally adopt a virtuous course of conduct, and admonish your other Maharajs, that as long *as the preceptors of religion shall themselves appear to be immersed in the Sea of Licentiousness, for so long they shall* not be competent to convey religious exhortation. Goculnathjee, having composed the commentary above mentioned has attached to your Vaishnova persuation a great blot of ink. Let that be first removed: scorn the writer of the commentary. You Maharajs acting up to that commentary defile the wives and daughters of your devotees. Desist from that and destroy at once immorality such as that of the company as the Rus festival. As long as you shall not do so for so long *you cannot give* religious admonition and propagate your religious faith. Do you be assured of that."

Is it not plain that the whole of this portion of the alleged libel is addressed prominently and to the plaintiff simply because the plaintiff himself prominently forward as the editor of the periodical called the *Hindu Faith*?" Is it not clear that the plaintiff's voluntary appearance before the Court is the key-note to the whole article?

Such is the work of the alleged libel and the evidence the unavoidable conclusion given to the plaintiff's conduct, not forced, groundless and unnatural result of his having rushed into the arena of controversy as the champion of orthodoxy and a defender of the faith

told Kullabhoy Lullabhoy that there is no harm in adultery when adultery is strictly prohibited in our religion. How could I invent such a new thing" (as to say that illicit intercourse is good for the health) "when I had no experience, never having committed adultery in all my life; it is a thing I hate. Amongst us these things are strictly prohibited; it is laid down that intercourse with one's own wife is lawful, but that intercourse with any other woman is unlawful. That includes intercourse with cushins,"—he said in answer to a question of mine, and we have just seen how in denying that he ever had intercourse with an impure woman, he exclaimed "How could I, it is contrary to our religion to have such intercourse."

Convinced as I am on evidence the most clear and conclusive that this man labored under an attack of syphylis, the result of impure connection, about the very time this alleged libel was published, I am constrained to regard these expressions of simulated purity as the offensive language of hardened hypocrisy.

There is another respect in which a material, but to me always a most incredible, part of his evidence is utterly shattered by the conclusion at which I have been compelled to come, as to his having been under treatment for venereal disease in 1860. The plaintiff himself most positively swore, and his personal attendant swore quite as positively that while a young man in the prime of life, for the space of four years, all of which were spent without a wife and two of which were spent on pilgrimage—the plaintiff, never on any one occasion, had carnal intercourse with any woman of any rank or class whatsoever. The statement upon the face of it seemed in the highest degree improbable: here was a young Hindoo—a Maharaj—no ascetic—the hereditary high priest of a religion of enjoyment with the amorous Krisnah for its god, and an ocean of *Ras Lila* for its paradise—in the vigour of early manhood without a wife, on pilgrimage, never once in the space of four years having sexual intercourse of any kind with a woman. A less credible story was hardly [illegible] Court of justice: but what [illegible] rag of probability is left to cover the nakedness of this transparent lie when we find this alleged purist in matured life, in the city of his enemies, with a wife and family in his dwelling-place, so little capable of controlling his sexual passions as to purchase pleasure at the price of disease. It has been said that if the plaintiff had an unlimited command of pure woman, he would not have resorted to those who were impure: there is no force in the remark: polygamy and courtezanship are always found to flourish side by side, and it requires but a very moderate knowledge of the world and of history to be aware that the women who make pleasure a profession are not least patronized by those for whom an immoderate indulgence has rendered the sexual act at once a necessity and a weariness.

For the reasons indicated, I find it utterly impossible to treat the plaintiff's mere oath as of any value at all when it stands alone in opposition to the evidence of credible witnesses.

Then, are the witnesses who depose to the particular acts of immorality with which the plaintiff is charged in the plea of justification credible witnesses? In my opinion, they are thoroughly so. These witnesses are Lukhmidass Khimjee, and the two young men Kullabhoy Lulloobhoy and Chutterbhooj Waljee. As to Lukhmidass Khimjee, his credibility is beyond suspicion: a grave, respectable, intelligent man, of the highest position in his caste, animated by an earnest desire to purify the practices of his sect, he gave his evidence in a quiet, calm straightforward manner, eminently calculated to conciliate belief; nor was he betrayed into a single inconsistency or self-contradiction in the course of a very long and searching cross-examination. The young Kyast, Kullabhoy Lulloobhoy—a son of the Sheristedar of the Sudder Adawlut, gave his testimony with extreme intelligence and in a frank, artless, natural manner, which unavoidably created the impression that he was honestly speaking the truth. The young Bhattia, Chutterbhooj, was a less intelligent person, but he too gave his evidence calmly and clearly, nor was he shaken in a single particular.

It was said that the testimony of these two young men was open to suspicion, because they were great friends of the defendant; because [illegible] been his pupil for some time at the [illegible] institution, and the other was the [illegible] ...ram. If they had told a less and unvarnished tale than they did in cross-examination, if they had become confused or hesitating, if they had shown any eagerness or partizanship, I might have felt there was something in the suggestion; though even then, it might fairly have been said that, in a case like this, no motive but one of friendship for the defendant, or earnest zeal for the reform of the sect, could induce people to brave odium (and, if members of the sect or caste—worse than odium) by coming forward to relate in open court what they knew of the mal-practises of the Maharaj. But considering the mode in which these young men gave their evidence, the fact that one is a relation of Dr. Dhirajram and that both are friends of the defendant, though it may have supplied a reason for watching their testimony more closely, affords none for discrediting in any way the testimony which in fact they gave. And that testimony was wholly uncontradicted except by the mere denial of the plaintiff—a denial, which for the reasons already more than sufficiently indicated, may be regarded for all purposes of evidence as practically worthless.

Kullabhoy Lullooobhoy, who seems to have been on very intimate terms with the plaintiff, speaks to two instances, one in Surat and one in Bombay, in which he witnessed facts that can leave no reasonable doubt of illicit intercourse between the plaintiff and two ladies of the Banyan caste. The first took place at Surat about three years ago: "I was sitting," says the witness, "with the plaintiff and a male Banyan in his dewankhana. A Bahyan girl, about 14 or 15, came with a female servant of the Maharaj. She passed through the dewankhana where we were sitting and went into the side room: the Banyan man immediately got up and went away; the plaintiff left the room and went into that into which the female had gone. I was a boy at that time" (he could have been about 13) "I attempted after some time to go into the room which the Maharaj had entered: I expected folded *pan-sopares*, and I went to get it. I entered the room. I saw the Maharaj sitting with the girl on a couch embracing and kissing. I did *Durshun* (reverence) to him: he got up, took me by the arm, and took me out; he then gave me some *pan-sopares*; I then left and he went into the inner room again." That is the first case; the second took place in Bombay where the youth had renewed his intimacy with the plaintiff, and was well aware from conversation that had passed between them that his friend was acting in public the part of a reformer. Kullabhoy had his suspicions as to the genuineness of these professions. "In consequence," he says, "what I heard about the plaintiff, I once watched ... to his house. I heard people say, pointing to a house in a lady with whom the Maharaj was in love. I followed her to the house; she entered a doorway inside the dewankhana; I went into the dewankhana ... there; the plaintiff was there; the ... went inside into the room the lady had entered. I did not go away. I remained sitting there about half an hour. The plaintiff came out; he had only his waist-cloth on. I began to smile; he asked me 'why are you laughing' (he was laughing too) I said 'you are certainly effecting a very great reform.' He laughed and said nothing. Presently, the lady came out; her dress was disordered. I looked at her and laughed. She laughed and went away. From her dress I can say she was a Banyan: from her dress and jewels, I concluded she was a respectable woman."

That is the testimony of Kullabhoy,—testimony given with a simplicity of manner and naturalness of detail;—which it would be difficult to surpass; testimony which, unshaken as it was by cross-examination and uncontradicted except by the bare denial of the plaintiff, I have no difficulty in believing to be substantially the truth.

Chutterbhodj, who also appears to have been a good deal about the plaintiff's house, deposes to having seen a third young lady introduced in to the plaintiff's bed-room, and both he and Kullabhoy concur as to the fact of those conversations between themselves and the plaintiff in which he maintained the doctrine, and confirmed it by the results of his own experience, that illicit intercourse with women is favorable to the health and vigour of the human system. These conversations are of course denied by the plaintiff, but it is also urged that they are intrinsically improbable. I do not think so. In this country, youths of 16 or 17 are often husbands and fathers; in no country do we find that lads of that age are indisposed to enter into such discussions. As to the improbability of the plaintiff's taking part in them, would there, it may be asked, be any thing strange in a Mormon elder taking up such a topic in defence of polygamy, if pressed hard in argument by a couple of young unbelievers in the merits of that patriarchal institution?

And now as to the evidence of Lukhmidas Khimjee. I shall consider first that part of his testimony which relates to the plaintiff's conduct in Bombay, reserving to the last, the consideration of that which relates to his earlier immoralities at Beyt. Lukhmidass Khimjee, like many others, believed in the professions of reform with which the plaintiff introduced himself to the Vallabacharyan public of Bombay that he was come to promote female education; he was open to argument on the question of widows' remarriages. It was known—and this is a fact which should be borne in mind to the plaintiff's credit—that he had opened, and that he contributed to support, a flourishing boys' school at Surat where instruction was given, amongst other things, in Sanscrit. These things more than countervailed with Lukhmidass Khimjee the scandals of the plaintiff's youth; and he appears, from the moment of his arrival in Bombay, to have entered into warm and friendly relations with the new Maharaj. "I called on the plaintiff," he says "the second or third day after his arrival. I was on friendly terms with him, saw him twice or thrice a day, invited him to my house, asked friends to meet him. I did this because he was making promises of effecting reform, abolishing these bad practices, and getting girls to be permitted to learn. I formed an opinion subsequently that plaintiff continued his former bad practices, and for three or four months I had been misled. One day I went to his house and was sitting conversing, when two females arrived: one of them had a silver goblet in her hand: she was about 20; the other was a widow about 40; the young woman was a Cutchee Bhattian, a married woman."

The witness then goes on to state that the young lady having been conducted by a female servant into the bed room, the plaintiff sent him off to the printer's to make immediate arrangements for the publication of some article. "I went downstairs," says the witness, "but some suspicion crossed my mind, and after a short time went upstairs again into the same room: no one was there except the widow who was standing beside the door; I continued sitting there till they came out. First the Maharaj came out: on observing me, he grew pale. Then the young lady came out: she was smiling and laughing; her rose-coloured sarree was in a confused, rambled state; it had been all right when she went in. She had not the silver goblet. I presume she had given it to the Maharaj. Both the ladies shortly left. I remained.' Nothing was said on the subject at that time, but "in the evening," "says the witness, "I went again: the Maharaj took me into an inner room to have some private conversation with me. He began: he said what have you done with regard to the opening of female and other schools; speak to Mungaldass, and others; request their aid; get up a subscription list." I said 'Maharaj, this is all sham; you profess to be a reformer and to wish to open female schools; and in private, you commit such bad acts, such adulteries.' His answer was 'yes, you might have respected me, but I have not committed any bad acts; I only went in to accept food from the female.' To this I replied 'you told me that when females came for that purpose you did not take them inside; if you went in to accept food, why did you leave the widow outside.' He did not answer that and changed the conversation."

Such is the evidence of the defendant's witnesses as to the immoralities of the plaintiff during his recent residence in Bombay. I have reserved for the last consideration of the scene which Lukmidass Khimjee deposes to having witnessed fifteen years ago at Beyt. Here again, I shall let the witness speak for himself:—

"There is a temple at Beyt dedicated to Luxmee: the plaintiff threw goolal there. There were females present: he threw the goolal on the females, then on a number of persons near the gate. When the goolal was thrown in two or three handfuls, persons outside the inclosure could not see what was doing inside. Immediately after throwing the goolal, he squeezed the breasts of a young girl, a Bhattian, who was near the gate. She smiled. A few days after this, I and my uncle (Damodhur Dewjee) went to the plaintiff's house at Beyt: it was about 1 or half-past 1 o'clock in the day; he was lying in his bed. I and my uncle went up and began shampooing his legs. It is usual to do so when the Maharaj is lying down: regarding him as a God, shampooing his legs is considered a pious act. While so employed, the girls, whose breasts the Maharaj had squeezed, came accompanied by a widow. The widow came up and said 'Maharaj, touch me.' He said to us 'go out.' I and my uncle then left the bedroom and went outside. The girl was left there; afterwards the widow came out and shut the door, and held the chain. The widow smiled and asked my uncle if I would like to see *Ras-Lila*. We went in. The plaintiff was in the act of having carnal intercourse with the girl inside. The plaintiff said to my uncle, 'What will he (meaning me) give for seeing this.' My uncle said, 'He will do you service.' Before I went in I had agreed to give 100 Cutch cowries (about 30 rupees) for seeing the sight. I made my respects (durshun) and came out. I was then about 18 or 19 years of age." "It is considered," continues the witness, "a pious act by Vaishnavs to witness the *Ras-Lila* of the Maharaj; it is a custom in the sect to pay for witnessing this act; both the sectary who sees, and the woman who is enjoyed, pay; to have connection with the Maharaj is considered to lead to 'Gouloo' (the paradise of the 16,000 gopees.")

Such is the sworn testimony of this very respectable witness, given with the most perfect simplicity and candour, given as though he was relating nothing extraordinary—absolutely unshaken in cross-examination. The plaintiff, in answer to questions put by his counsel, contradicts absolutely and categorically the whole story. As to the value of that contradiction standing alone, nothing further need be said; but on this part of the case, the plaintiff attempted to go beyond mere contradiction and called three witnesses to throw doubt on the statement of Lukhmidas Khimjee, by showing that in the temple he specifies at Beyt, the temple of Luxmee, goolal is never thrown on the worshippers, but only on the image, it being the temple of a female divinity. The first of these witnesses Davidas Hunsraj, formerly superintendent, for the Guicowar, of the temples at Beyt, proves very little as to the point for which he is principally called, "Goolal," he says, "is thrown on the *images* in all the temples: but not on the worshippers when the image is female." But having thus laid down the rule, he admits there may be exceptions, for he adds "a witness may have seen it thrown on the worshippers at Luxmee temple; I have not, that is all I mean."

Metheran Purshotum, a Bhattia from Rajkote whose duty it was nine or ten years ago to follow the Maharaja round the temples of Beyt and collect the tax due to the Guicowar from the devotees, gives the following evidence:—"Goolal was only thrown *on the worshippers* in the temple of Dwarkanathjee at Beyt: it is not thrown *by the Maharajs and the Brahmacharies*.

Premjee Pooja, the third witness, Kokanee Brahman who has come down to Bombay to act as cook, but who previously for twenty years had been a servant in the temple of Radajee, another female divinity at Beyt, contradicts witness No. 2 in two important particulars. Agreeing with him that Goolal in Luxmee temple is only sprinkled on the image, he swears that even in the temple of Dwarkanathjee, it is only thrown *on the* musicians, *not on the worshippers*, thrown *not by the Maharajs* at all, only by the Brahmacharies.

Even if the point were a material one, it is clear that this evidence of contradiction wholly fails: but the point is not a material one; the evidence of these very three witnesses shows this temple of Luxmee at Beyt to be one of five small shrines dedicated to different gods and goddesses, all of which are in close proximity. Lukhmidass Khimjee, without any serious impeachment on his accuracy, may laxily have mistaken one of these small shrines for another; on the plaintiff to serve a particular object, may have done an act which was not strictly regular.

There is another objection to this whole story founded on the proposition that it is incredible in itself, as involving a violation not only of the most universally observed laws of decency, but of the very principles on which our common human nature is built up. This is a very inconclusive objection: it is not an objection likely to have any weight with those whom reading and experience have carried beyond the circle of home manners and home opinions. It is difficult for an Englishman of the 19th century to believe in the existence of such a state of manners as is dipicted by Petronius or Marital, and yet we know that these two writers were the most fashionable and favorite authors among their contemporaries; the very essence of their popularity consisting in the general truthfulness of their social portraitures. So in order to put ourselves in a position for judging adequately of the probable truth of such a story as this, we must endeavour to realise as best we can the state of feeling habitual among those whose corruptions it exposes. We must suppose the case of a weak and blinded people; a rapacious and libidinous priesthood: a god whose popular attributes are his feats of sexual prowess; a paradise whose most attractive title is that of 'a boundless ocean of amorous enjoyment." But there is one plain fact which on this matter is worth a world of speculation. So little did Lukmidass Khimjee suppose that there was any thing incredible in the story, that at a large party at Goculdass Tezpall's, he made it the subject of an attack half-jocose, half-earnest against his uncle, who has now for some years been absent in Zanzibar. He mentioned the names of several highly respectable members of his caste and sect in whose presence the alleged attack was made: those witnesses were put into the box and tendered for cross-examination, but no question was put to them tending in any way to impugn the statement of Lukmidass Khimjee.

Such is the evidence in support of the charges made against the moral character of the plaintiff in the plea of justification; on my mind that evidence leaves not a shadow of doubt; the charges made are, in my opinion, fully substantiated. Juddonathjee Maharaj is conclusively shown to have been in no degree superior in morality to the average of his brethren, and principally to have differed from them in the tact and cunning with which he employed public professions of zeal as a convenient cloak for uncleanliness.

Having thus gone through all the observations I proposed to make on the evidence, there is only one other point on which I wish to say a few words.

This trial has been spoken of as having involved a great waste of the public time. I cannot quite agree with that. No doubt much time has been spent in hearing this case, but I would fain hope it has not been all time wasted. It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think; it must have led many to enquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us! it is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simply this—that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right—that when practices which sap the very foundations of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of Right,—are established in the name and under the sanction of Religion, they ought, for the common welfare of Society, and in the interest of Humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed. They have denounced—they have exposed them. At a risk and to a cost which we cannot adequately measure, these men have done determined battle against a foul and powerful delusion. They have dared to look Custom and Error boldly in the face, and proclaim before the world of their notions that their Evil is not Good, that their Lie is not the Truth. In thus doing they have done bravely and well. It may be allowable to express a hope that what they have done will not have been in vain—that the seed they have sown will bear its fruit—that their courage and consistency will be rewarded by a steady increase in the number of those, whom their words and their examples have quickened into thought and animated to resistance, whose homes they have helped to cleanse from loathsome lewdness, and whose souls they have set free from a debasing bondage.

INDIAN.

BELGAUM.

A VERY sad accident occurred on Monday last, the 14th instant, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Tucker, and Major Kemball were out after a tiger at Bustwaree. Major Kemball wounded the animal severely, and he seized and fearfully injured a beater. The three gentlemen went to recover the man, and after finding him, proceeded in search of the tiger. He charged down upon them directly he saw them, receiving at least six shots in the chest and head, which failed to stop him. As soon as he was on Mr. Tucker, the latter stepped to one side, and the brute passing within a yard of him, ran against the peon who had Mr. Tucker's spare gun and was two or three yards behind, knocked him down, and worried him. Mr. Tucker had not time to receive his spare gun, which was smashed by the tiger in the peon's hands, nor had the peon time to get out of the way. As soon as Mr. Tucker could get a revolving pistol from his belt, he fired three shots into the tiger's head and neck, and killed him; but it was too late to save the man, all the other beaters having unfolded. We grieve much to be touched on the head and trunk,—his struggles with the tiger, and a small tree which came partly between them, and the animal's confused and dying condition having to some extent, protected him. Both legs were badly bitten, and bled freely and profusely. Every attempt to stop the hemorrhage and to restore the man was made, but the former succeeded, but the latter failed. The shock combined with the loss of blood, was too much for him, and he sank and died in three hours. The bearer who was apparently much more hurt lingered till ten A. M.

The deceased peon Shaik Raheemon bin Shaik Ameen was Ghobdar to the Political Agent S. M. C., and a most faithful and courageous man. Mr. Tucker had known him for thirteen years, and they had been together at the death of at least sixteen tigers. His courage and fidelity were the cause of lamented death; for it is Mr. Tucker's firm conviction, that, had he not been more eager to have his master's spare gun ready to be selling at from 25 to 28 seers. It was on the 18th April 21 seers against 14 a week before.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 22.

MYSORE.

FRIDAY, the 11th instant, was a great and busy day in Mysore. His Highness held a grand Durbar, and gave a Public Dinner, on the happy occasion of his receiving some presents from England, sent by Dr. Campbell, from the Secretary of State, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.

The ceremony took place in the usual Hall, at 12 o'clock, and was attended by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of the Commissioner and his Staff, two companies of the 6th Regt. N. I., from the French Rocks, with their Officers and the Officers commanding, and an immense crowd of Natives, officials and non-officials, who had thronged with eagerness to witness the proceedings. The scene was imposing; and while the goodly presents were being delivered to His Highness, he appeared highly pleased and gratified with the tokens of respect and regard, by which Britannia's Illustrious Sovereign had been pleased to manifest favourable recognitions of His Highness. Nor can it for a moment be questioned, that His Highness, richly merits such tokens of approbation and esteem from the hands of the constitutional Rulers. His whole career, extending during a period of more than half a century has been one of sincere and unswerving attachement to the power to which he has pledged himself. On no one single occasion has he ever given the slightest grounds of suspicion, that the feelings which sway his mind partake of any other complexion, than that of the most devoted attachment to the State, by whose will he holds the Musnud; and there are well known circumstances in his history, which unite to assign him a prominent position among the Princes of India, and to claim for him the equitable retribution of honor and respect from the throne of Great Britain. It must not, however, be concealed that His Highness has lately had cause for heaviness of mind, in the unsuccessful issue of a matter which lay near and dear to his heart. The intelligence that his suit for the restoration of his country has not been conceded, was received by him with feelings of keen disappointment; and it is but right to add, that in this disappointment—so unexpected, and at a time His Highness was looking forward to the full realisation of those hopes which the terms of the stipulation had led him to cherish,—he has the warmest sympathies of *all, and every one*, who felt that in restoring to the Mysorean Prince his rightful territorial property, no undue or anomalous concession would be made on the part of the ruling powers, but the legitimate completion of their own intelligible engagement. But it may be thought quite out of place here, to call in question the integrity of a policy which has so quietly and so unceremoniously settled a matter, which would appear to demand a greater measure of attentive consideration from the Legislation of India, than it has unfortunately met with. Suffice it to remark that a severe blow has been felt by many; especially as His Highness has long endeared himself to his people, by those arts of *courtesy, benevolence*, and *charity*, which ever distinguish and immortalize the history of Kings and Princes—*BangaloreHerald, April* 22.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

It was, at the last census, 1861, 37,382,225 persons being an increase by *excess of births* in five years of only 673,802, the rest of the increase being caused by the annexation of Savoy and Nice, 669,059. This small increase by births is, however, great, compared with the former census five years before, which was only a quarter of a million. The country is now more prosperous than it was from 1851 to 1856. Yet in a great many country departments there has been a *decrease*, for the people migrate from the country into the towns. The increase of population in France is *less* than in most others of the great nations of Europe.

In Russia the population has doubled itself in fifty years in the same time.

In England the increase has been 112 per cent.
In Prussia, from 1816 to 1865 ... 73 ...
In Austria, from 1816 to 1857 ... 61 ...
In France, from 1820 to 1861 ... 12 ...

From 1855 to 1859 the births ... 1,000 of the population in

France	27·5	Pr...	
England	34	Ru...	
Austria	36		

Thus the *births* in France ... other of the compared cou... than in Russia. The marri... is about the same, but th...

France	...
Great Britain	do.
Austria and Russia	do.
Prussia	do.

Thus in Prussia one child is born ... every two years and five weeks, wh... comes about every two years and forty-two ... *death* rate is thus compared: there die year... thousand persons in

Great Britain	22	Austria	...
France	23	Russia	...
Prussia	29		

France and Great Britain thus show a great advantage over other countries, being indeed more "healthy, wealthy and wise;" so that the increase of population in France is attributable quite as much to the longer lives as to the excess of births. There are more people existing in France at any compared time because each person lives longer than formerly, and longer than in any other countries now. So slow is the excess of births that it is eight times more in Great Britain, six times more in Prussia, five times more in Russia, three times more in Austria than it is in France.

The French statist (M. Block) considers all this less due to physical than to moral causes; the conscription, the late age at which Frenchmen generally marry, and the limit which they put to the number of children they desire to have, are causes which have much influence in retarding the population of France. (From the "Statistical Journal," vol. xxv., page 74.) The people of France are very industrious, very thrifty, and as their trade and commerce increase they must become—each individual of them—better off, richer, and enjoy year by year more of the good things of this life. Surely, with the securities of good government, with increasing knowledge, the population almost stationary, and greater wealth, misery must in the end be beaten off.—*Globe, April* 3.

BANGALORE.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.—The new Commissioner has arrived, and took charge yesterday, our Officiating Commissioner having played his part has made his exit from the stage where he was himself chief actor for over a year, and resumed the post of Judicial Commissioner, to which he was originally appointed by Lord Canning. However we may regret to see him removed to a lower post than that which he lately filled, the inhabitants of the country have cause to rejoice that they have got a gentleman of ability unswayed by Brahminical influence to administer justice to them. The scene shifts and this new actor appears on the boards, whose career of usefulness and experience, under our late most respected Governor General ought to be a sufficient guarantee for us to hope for much improvement in every department of these territories. The experience that Mr. Bowring has brought with him, after his apprenticeship under so able a master as Lord Canning, will enable him to play a more conspicuous part than any of his predecessors. Nearly all the old officers of the Cubbon School of politics have retired, but he has the same staff to aid him in his labours, that Mr. Saunders had. So the *dramatis personæ* are the same, and it is only required that Mr. Bowring should alter the stage arrangements and allot to each actor his proper part in order that the performances may be better than before. For it would appear ridiculous to see an actor attempt to play the part of O hello when the character of Iago would suit him better, or another to play Antonio when the character of Shylock fits him exactly. By a more judicious allotment of the part given to the players, did Mr. Saunders get through his performance so well. For the Superintendents of Bangalore, Astagram and Chittle-Droog have all changed places. Had they remained in their former posts—trouble, confusion, and disgrace, might have ensued. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Bowring to follow the same example, by so doing, he will break up many pernicious family cliques and combinations.—*Herald, April* 22.

EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION IN MADRAS.—We have received information from persons in the habit of frequenting "the Evening Bazar" that the practice of picking pockets has been recently introduced there with considerable success. Rumour says that a very worthy Justice of the Peace who is "great on the bench, great" at the table, had long been sceptical on the possibility of picking pockets, but happening recently in a convivial hour to get into the position of the traveller from Jerusalem to Jericho, had all doubts satisfactorily removed. It was not however at the Evening Bazar that his Worship's eyes and pockets were both opened, but in company that ought to have made him more suspicious and vigilant. For a Magistrate we feel little pity and should not give this public warning were the pilferings confined to the occupants of the bench. But as several poor pensioners and persons in the humbler walks of life who cannot afford losses, have recently had their pockets lightened while at Vespers in the White Chapel of Madras, instead of publishing the letters addressed to us on this subject, we thus warn intending visitors and beg the Police to be on the alert.—*Id.*

SIND.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE BELOOCHEES.—All the Kurrachee world turned out yesterday evening to witness the presentation of colors to this gallant regiment. All the troops in the station were present, and we regret that the lateness of the hour prevents us from giving a detailed account of the proceedings.

On the troops being drawn up in quarter distance columns, the new colors were presented by Major General Cunynghame, with a most spirit-stirring address. The General recounted in glowing terms the various services which the Beloochee regiment have rendered to Her Majesty, and concluded by expressing his conviction that a corps which had served with such distinction as the 1st Scinde Irregular Horse, and Sir Charles Napier's own regiment, could afford losses, have recently had no enemies from him. He then made a short address in Hindustani, and after thanks had been returned by Captain Beville, the troops on the ground marched past in quick time. This terminated the proceedings. The whole passed off without a single accident, and to the satisfaction of every one present.—*Sindian, April* 23.

H. M. S. *Berenice* did not leave on Monday, as advertised; she remains here to await arrival of troops for Bombay.—*Id.*

THE INDUS FLOTILLA.—We learn from good authority that pucka instructions have at length been received from Bombay, and that the four government steamers will at once be placed at the disposal of the Railway Company.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WHAT will those say who are constantly crying out that the bunnas are always combining to raise prices or keep them up? In seven days the price of grain has fallen, at Umritsur from 16 to 37 seers, for the simple reason that large quantities of the new crops had come into the market, while wheat is giving way, though not so rapidly, before the same cause. When the crops have fallen before the sickle, and the outturn is known, we shall be selling at from 25 to 28 seers. It was on the 18th April 21 seers against 14 a week before.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 22.

SYLHET.

We have letters from the disturbed districts to the eastward, and from the Cosya-ah Hills, up to the 12th instant. General Showers had arrived at Cherra Poonjee on the 10th after a series of long and fatiguing marches in the Sylhet and Cachar districts, which are now thoroughly occupied, at well selected points, by the government troops ready to move in any direction. Quiet is restored throughout the Sylhet and Cachar provinces. On the 11th General Showers received, at Cherra, the commission from the government, vesting him with supreme civil power in the hills, and forming a commission for the trial of rebels and disturbers of the public peace. Although now in command of quite a sufficient military force to command and compel submission, and disperse or annihilate all remaining rebels, the unwearied General Showers were up to the date of last accounts of a conciliatory nature, such as might tend to induce misled or deluded men to submit and come in. This is the hand with the silken glove which both the government and General Showers were desirous of holding out to the troops on the frontier and in the hills; the lion hand, holding the sword drawn, in case of resistance or ready to strike in a moment should the smoothness of the other be mistaken for debility or fear. The country and the minds of the people, are admitted to be in a very disturbed and excited state; but it may be confidently hoped that General Showers, armed as he is with military and civil powers of the fullest and most extended description, will soon restore order and confidence. The energy and vigorous action of Colonels Richardson and Dunsford, in the military movements which preceded General Showers' arrival, are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation; and the Native troops are described as having emulated the zeal, and cheerfully shared the severe exposure and fatigues, of their Commanders.—*Englishman, April* 18.

MADRAS.

MADRAS is clearly on the road to improvement. We use these words advisedly inasmuch as we observe that efforts are about to be made to improve the state of our roads and that by the introduction of properly constructed watering carts to replace the somewhat bacchanalian looking engines which in the shape of dilapidated beer casks on pairs of disorderly ricketty wheels may be occasionally seen making feeble attempts to lay the dust on our Highways. But not only are these peripatetic cascades to yield to their betters, but the very streets themselves are to turn over a new leaf, inasmuch as they are to have their euphonious names carefully in iron letters, and, (of course) placed in some conspicuous part of the street for the names of which these said cast iron letters are to stand as sponsors. Now as regards the first of these improvements, viz., that of better constructed watering carts, we can most cordially give our approval to the proposed arrangements, but with reference to the second we shall venture to say that it is simply a waste of money—the same as painting. Our Municipal Commissioners are not overburdened with funds; indeed quite the other way, and it is surely not of primary importance to the comfort or welfare of any single individual in the community, that the name of the street, road, garden, or whatever it may be in which he resides, should be recorded on a cast-iron plate rather than simply painted on a wooden-board. The proposed change would certainly be more elegant, and from their durability, perhaps over a series of years, the cost of cast-iron name plates for the streets would be less than what we at present pay for wooden ones, but the first outlay would not undeniably be far greater and where people are poor, there is surely no reason for incurring even the smallest unnecessary expense, and quite unnecessary do we deem the one of which we are now writing.—*Times, April* 21.

WE share in the satisfaction of our Bengal friends in the exemption of small incomes from the Tax. The proceeds were comparatively trifling and the pressure of this impost on the poorer classes was calculated to excite and spread dissatisfaction. This relief is a good appendix to the abolition of the Licence Tax, which as we pointed out some time ago, was emphatically the Poor Man's tax. But we do not see equal cause for rejoicing in the lowering of the import duties on twist and piece goods. It is a sop to the Lancashire Cerberus. The only people that will benefit will be the Manchester manufacturers and the Calcutta merchant's. Besides, this sudden reduction will inflict loss upon all who have large stocks on hand. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce some time ago remonstrated earnestly and with justice against any large reduction of the duties without notice, and they will "do well to be angry" at the little regard paid to their interests or wishes. It would have given more general satisfaction had Mr. Laing, fiding that he could afford to be generous operated still further in the Income Tax direction. The Income Tax being of the nature of a War tax should have been brought down to a less oppressive standard before bestowing a boon on outsiders who have no claim to consideration.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

(*From the Deccan Herald, April* 23.)

THE intelligence from China, by the last mail, is of a character, which cannot but shock all our pre-conceived notions of national honour and consistency. Without even a pretext for their conduct the British have openly espoused the cause of a barbaric nation with whom we were only, about a year ago, in open hostility. Whatever excesses the Taipings may have committed, they have been eclipsed by the cold-blooded butcheries of the Imperialists. The Taipings, moreover, are men fighting for freedom, and the emancipation of their country from foreign thraldom. Unless, therefore we had chosen to adhere to the policy of strict neutrality, our gun-boats should have been aiding the men of Nanking, instead of destroying their river flotilla. When we proclaimed that we would not permit Shanghai to be attacked, we did so to maintain intact British interests, and preserve the city from plunder and devastation. It could never have been intended by Her Majesty's Ministers that the Imperialists, under cover of our protection, were to use Shanghai as a kind of sanctuary and citadel, from which they could more effectively annoy the insurgents. It appears that the Imperialists are gradually gaining courage, and that they lately made a gallant sortie from the city of Shanghai, commanded by a filibuster of the name of Ward. They defeated the Taipings, and inflicted upon them considerable loss. The other reverse, which the insurgents sustained, was the capture of their fleet. The attack of the Imperialists sailed into the midst of a flotilla of about three hundred boats, containing men and provisions, and destroyed about two-thirds of them. The natural result of these attacks is, that the Taipings have been compelled to fall back into the interior, where the Chinese Braves will have to fight their own battles without the aid of British gunboats. Their nearest known position, when the last mail left, was about twelve miles from Shanghai, where they were fortifying themselves to the best of their ability. Their numbers seem to be legion, and it should be particularly observed, that the further they are driven back, the circle of their power becomes the more extended, and the more difficult does it become for a small force opposed to them to operate against them: while at the same time, the prolongation of the struggle, naturally, intensifies the sufferings of the people. Even should the Taipings be driven away, entirely, the consummation will probably prove disastrous to British interests, as the rebels have threatened, in such a contingency, to devastate all the Silk districts. Such would be a terrible retaliation. We shall, therefore, in all probability, have another Chinese war, and if we have, we shall find the Taipings much more formidable opponents than San-ko-lin-sin's Tartar horsemen. The insurgents have ever courted our friendship, and, in all things, conformed to our wishes. At Ningpo, such was their scrupulous good faith, relative to the promises which they made ere they took the city; such the regard displayed to life and property; such the safety of the communication into the interior, that the native traders returned in numbers, and business actually received an impetus by the rebel occupation. It is difficult to account for the hostility which characterizes the conduct of the British authorities at Shanghai in their dealings with the Taipings. The orders of the English Government were that we were to observe strict neutrality, and only act when placed upon the defensive. But these orders have, it appears, been entirely disregarded—a fact which is proved by the different mode of procedure adopted by the British Naval, and the Military, Commander-in-Chief. The latter, Sir John Michel, has forbidden his men acting at all on the offensive, whilst the former, Sir James Hope, who admitted to a deputation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that his instructions were peremptory not to come into collision with the Taipings unless in defence, has sanctioned the attack for forty miles around Shanghai, and, in short, attacks the insurgents most energetically wherever and whenever he can bring artillery to bear upon them. Our allies the French are not lessening the complications which are taking place, and we should not be surprised were they to take advantage of our difficulty with the Taipings to promote their own policy. Their position in China is perfectly inexplicable; their trade is next to nothing, and unless they are actuated either by ecclesiastical intentions, or by territorial aggrandisement, the two amounting with them to one and they same thing, we cannot understand why they maintain such a large naval and military armament in China. The maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, is certainly, both politically and commercially, of vital importance to Great Britain, and therefore a circumstance rather to be avoided by the French, as they certainly have no stake whatever in such a result. Their implacable animosity to the Taipings is most singular, and it really would seem that the occurrence of this unfortunate position of affairs to British commerce, was the object they desired to achieve. We can easily understand now, the reason of the despatch of so many troops to Cochin-China. Instead of Saigon, Northern China would appear to be their destination, the land of the Taipings having apparently greater attractions for our neighbours than the malaria-breathing jungles of the Anamese. If they can procure a settlement in Northern China, either by diplomacy, or conquest, they will endeavour to found a colony, and with our assistance, the task will be, comparatively speaking, easy of accomplishment. Northern China is admirably adapted for European constitutions, and as the emperor has at Saigon the representatives, of almost every branch of skilled labour, he will find better employment for them in the cool regions of the North, than he could ever have hoped to have done in the insalubrious climate of the Tropics. At the present time China is very much in the same position that India was in the days of Clive and Dupleix. The rival powers are the Imperialists and the Taipings, instead of the Moslems and the Mahrattas, but the hunting after conquests are the same as they were more than a century ago, when the genius of the Englishman eclipsed that of the Frenchman, and laid the foundation of an empire which is now the envy of the world. In China the two nations appear as friends,—allies in fact,—in India they appeared as foes, so that it will be both interesting and instructive to watch the progress of events, and whether we lose or regain by the extraordinary compact, which has been entered into by the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries. For ourselves we do not believe in the French alliance; as far as England and France are concerned, it is all very well; but abroad, and especially in the East, their ingerests are diametrically opposed to each other. In the words, we fancy, it will be discovered that we owe our present undignified position in China to French influence, and we can only regret that the mischief already done is of such a nature as to be altogether irreparable. We have committed ourselves to a policy which, if we do not carry out, will be misunderstood by both friends and foes. Probably the best thing the English Government could do, under the circumstances, would be to occupy Nanking with the troops, which they so recently sent into Canada. Behring Straits, from its name, would appear to have a capacity for bearing, and our troops could therefore easily skate out of America into Asia—marching down upon Nanking at their leisure! At all events, when the intelligence under review reaches England, that a parliamentary crisis will ensue, cannot, we think, be doubted. Whether Lord Palmerston will be able to weather the storm or not, remains to be seen; but if he does not, there will be a pleasant change for India—the going out of Sir Charles Wood, and the coming in of Lord Stanley.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

(*From the Times, Feb.* 24.)

The anniversary of the birthday of the founder of the great North American Republic was celebrated on Saturday at the Freemason's Tavern, when some 200 ladies and gentlemen, mostly citizens of the United States, sat down to an excellent *dejeuner à la fourchette*. Beh

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